



CARRYING ON AT HOME

Taking over duty on the home front are these glass jars which will soon fill the shelves of the corner grocery. The photograph is from the Owens Illinois Glass Company.

around the Mediterranean area, are largely unavailable. Plastic closures or little wads of plastic-treated paper under caps allow us to get along without cork very well.

Many of the wartime packages are being so planned that the purchaser will be willing to carry them home without wrapping, thus saving paper. The free advertising that the unwrapped

packages give the product will not displease the producers.

One of the top winners in this year's package contest consists of an outfit for dispensing human blood plasma such as is used for transfusions in war or in everyday accidents. Special bottles and apparatus for intravenous injection are included. (Turn to page 250).

WILDLIFE

War Changes the Problems Of Wildlife Management

Ban on Production of Hunting Firearms and Ammunition And Limitation on Auto Travel Will Decrease Hunting

WAR has made radical changes in the problems and possibilities of wildlife management, the Seventh North American Wildlife Conference, meeting in Toronto, was told by Albert M. Day, assistant to the director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"We have long talked about 'conservation for use,'" said Mr. Day. "While carefully watching to see that the definite conservation gains of the past are not sacrificed, isn't it possible by better management to increase the surpluses of this renewable resource and then encourage

a wider use?" he asked his colleagues.

The speaker called attention to the decreased intensity of hunting likely to result from the ban on production of new hunting firearms and ammunition, and the decrease in auto travel that will take place as cars and tires are worn out. He suggested a planned and managed program of hunting, not primarily for recreation, but to realize upon the nation's food and fur resources represented by the removable wildlife surpluses.

Science News Letter, April 18, 1942

Canada's Fur Resources

CANADA'S Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., re-emphasized the sentiments of his American fellow-conservationists in a review of Canadian natural resources. Furs, both trapped in the wild and raised on fur farms, figure importantly in Canada's economy, he stated. Muskrat marshes, once regarded as a mere wasteland, are now recognized as valuable sources of wealth and are managed accordingly.

Food as well as fur can be realized from Canada's vast stretches of forest and plain, lake and swamp, uncultivated but nevertheless richly productive.

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"Wildlife-Land"

THIRTY-MILLION acres of American land, unsuited for crops, range or timber, await a new classification, Verne E. Davison of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service pointed out. He called for a new, "wildlife-land." Much of this is on farms, intermingled with cropland and pasture, but not used for either purpose. Natural wildlife-lands, Mr. Davison said, include such areas as steeply sloping stream banks, rock outcrops, ill-drained bottom lands, thick brush and scrub, and swamp or marshlands. If such areas are frankly recognized as best suited for the production of wildlife and not forced into categories where they will only waste labor and money in mis-development, farmers and the nation generally will be the gainers.

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Pheasant and Quail

PHEASANT and quail raising by states and provinces is now a solidly established business in the United States and Canada, with production on a million-bird basis in pheasants and about a third that big in quail, Ralph B. Nestler of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reported. The 1,042,000 pheasants raised or purchased by the states in 1940 represent almost a doubling of the figure for the previous year. The number of farms raising pheasants now amounts to about a thousand, with the quail farms approximately one-third as numerous.

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There is no evidence that healthy persons need more vitamins than can be obtained in a good diet.